SIMMONS EXHIBIT 3

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE FORFEITURE ORDER
OF TIM LEISSNER, et al.,
: 23-mc-01505-MKB-JRC
:

Plaintiffs,

: U.S. Courthouse - versus -: Brooklyn, New York

USA,

: May 20, 2024 Defendant : 10:38 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF MISCELLANEOUS CAUSE FOR DISCOVERY HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES R. CHO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

PPEARANCES:

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(Appearances continue on next page)

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For the Defendants:	Brian Morris, Esq. Tanisha R. Payne, Esq. Sean Fern, Esq. U.S. Attorney's Office, EDNY 271 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, NY 11201	

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              THE COURT:
                          Hi. Good morning, everyone.
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   Judge Cho. We're here for a conference in In re
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   Forfeiture Order of Tim Leissner, et al., case number 23-
   mc-1505.
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              Who do we have on for the government?
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              MR. MORRIS: Oh yes, good morning, Judge. For
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   the government, it's Brian Morris joined by Sean Fern
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   with the Department of Justice's Money Laundering and
   Asset Recovery Section as well as AUSA Tanisha Payne on
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   the line as well. Good morning.
              THE COURT: Who's on for Russell Simmons and Nu
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   Horizons?
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              MR. ALBERTS: Good morning, your Honor.
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   Jeffrey Alberts of Pryor Cashman. And I'm accompanied
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    today by Aaron Wiltse who's an associate in our office.
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              THE COURT: All right. Who's on for Kimora Lee
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    Simmons-Leissner?
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              MR. ROTH: Good morning, your Honor. This is
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   Michael Roth and David Willingham of King Spalding, for
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   Kimora Lee Simmons.
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              THE COURT: All right. Who's on for Ken
   Siazon?
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              MS. PARLOVECCHIO: Good morning, your Honor.
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   Gina Parlovecchio of Mayer Brown on behalf of petitioner
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   Ken Siazon.
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4 Proceedings 1 THE COURT: All right. And finally, who's on 2 for Mr. Ng? 3 MS. GERAGOS: Good morning, your Honor. 4 is Teny Geragos of Agnifilo Intrater for Mr. Ng. 5 THE COURT: All right. Good morning, everyone. 6 And thanks for rescheduling to today. 7 We have a number of things we want to cover. There's a motion to quash the subpoena directed toward 8 the Pryor Cashman attorneys, a motion by counsel as well 9 10 to expand the scope of discovery, and a motion by the 11 government to subpoena a witness in Italy. 12 All right. So why don't I take the subpoena 13 issue first? Mr. Morris, let me hear from you first. 14 You issued subpoenas to depose these Pryor Cashman 15 attorneys. Do you want to be heard on that request to 16 conduct those depositions? 17 MR. MORRIS: Yes, Judge. On the motion to 18 quash, Mr. Fern is going to address that at this point. 19 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, Mr. Fern. 20 MR. FERN: Yes, your Honor. As a threshold 21 matter I think we reject the premise of Pryor Cashman's 22 motion that we are seeking to depose opposing counsel in 23 this case. I think the cases that the government cites 24 in its response are that we are not actually seeking to 25 depose opposing counsel, we are seeking to depose the

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transactional counsel who dealt with the fundamental transactional documents at issue in this proceeding. And the cases that we cite to show that there's a -- you can distinguish between those two. And therefore, the Friedman analysis that guides Pryor Cashman's filings is inappropriate and inapposite.

THE COURT: Now, let me ask you, Mr. Fern -let me interrupt you for a minute. What I'm trying to
understand is why you need these depositions of these
lawyers. I understand these are lawyers that were
involved in executing or negotiating the agreement at
issue in this case. In the absence of those depositions,
are you still able to respond to any motions that are
filed in this case? In other words, do you need their
testimony?

MR. FERN: I believe we do, your Honor. I think being able to depose the attorneys who created the foundational documents at issue here and understanding what key terms within those documents mean would give us a context required in order to adequately respond or file a good motion in this case.

And I would say that just opposing counsel, the Cooley LLP attorneys, would give us an incomplete understanding of the different terms at issue here. We don't know necessarily how their recollections may differ

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or especially with respect to the member interest transfer agreement at issue here. It is our understanding that the Cooley LLP attorneys were not necessarily involved in the drafting of that agreement. That was primarily the work of Pryor Cashman. THE COURT: So this discussion brings me back to my first year of law school where we talked about contracts. I know there are no other agreements that the parties are disputing to what they entail and what they actually mean. But my recollection is if we're going to rely on these contracts or these agreements, that's it. You don't look at extrinsic evidence in connection with these contracts. So what I'm asking you, Mr. Fern, then is are you trying to have it both ways? Are you going to rely on these agreements in terms of the standing argument and being able to respond to what Mr. Simmons sets forth

ultimately, or will you be relying on this extrinsic evidence as well as to what these agreements really mean based on the testimony of these lawyers? Are you trying to have it both ways?

MR. FERN: No, we're not trying to have it both ways, your Honor. I think it's just important to have context for specifically how certain terms of the (audio cut out) drafted, what they mean because we were not

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   necessarily present at the creation of those agreements.
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   I think --
              THE COURT: On the inside --
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              MR. FERN: -- depending on -- I mean our
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   argument is that, our argument primarily is that the
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   agreements can be interpreted from the face of the
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   agreements themselves. And if your Honor chooses to rule
   in that way, I think that would be fine, but I think we
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   still need the context for these agreements and the
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   specific terms at issue.
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              THE COURT: All right. I mean look, you can
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   certainly make alternative arguments but I'm just saying
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   you need context as to what certain terms of this
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    agreement mean. Are you essentially saying that you
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   believe that these agreements are ambiguous?
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              MR. FERN: No, not necessarily, your Honor.
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   think a lot of it just depends on how your Honor rules
   with respect to the threshold scope of discovery issue.
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              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Alberts, do you
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   want to be heard on your motion to quash?
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              MR. ALBERTS: Your Honor, my associate Aaron
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   Wiltse will be addressing that motion.
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              THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
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              MR. WILTSE: Good morning, your Honor. I first
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   want to turn to the threshold issue that the government
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raises which is more or less because these lawyers have not appeared in this case. They are not protected by Friedman at all.

They cite three cases for this argument and none of them actually said that. Two of them, Brock (phonetic) Petro and Chase Manhattan were decided upon the Shelton rule from the Eight Circuit which is obviously not the law in this circuit. This isn't important just because they were applying the wrong standard. It's important because the Shelton rule generally does only apply to trial counsel. But under Friedman, that categorical rule doesn't really apply and instead puts that analysis to the extent that it's relevant into the second factor, the role of the lawyer.

Broncort (phonetic), which is the primary case that they cite for this argument, makes this quite clear. Although the government is correct that Broncort does discuss the distinctions between trial and non-trial counsel, it does so as part of the Friedman analysis.

So I'll discuss this more when I get to that factor but I just wanted to quickly dispel their argument that Friedman doesn't apply to the situation at all simply because the lawyers, you know, haven't filed notices of appearance in this case.

Turning to the third factor, I think, as your

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Honor was kind of just getting at, I think the government quite obviously loses here. You know, they argue that this testimony is at the heart of the threshold standing issue in this litigation and they offer three categories of testimony that they're looking for but they completely fail to argue why they can't get this information from anyone else, just Mr. Simmons or the other parties to the transactions or the negotiations. And a lot of the information that they're really trying to get with these depositions is quite obviously privileged.

So the third category boils down to Mr. Simmons's motivation for entering into the letter of intent and the stock transfer agreement.

Again, as your Honor just noted, the government is talking out of both sides of its mouth here. As recently as Friday they oppose some of our discovery requests saying that given the clear language of the merger clause that's at issue, after the fact statements by a party about their subject beliefs regarding a contract are not probative as an aid to interpreting the contracts at issue. And that's either their position or it isn't.

And I think that, you know, they just articulated that they need context for terms in the contract. It's unclear to me what that means other than

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their subjective legal impressions as to the meaning of the contract which, you know, isn't really relevant to this Court's determination and the plain meaning of the contract.

And the distinction between what they're looking for here which is just, you know, a fishing expedition for legal opinions of Mr. Simmons's lawyers compared to the type of extrinsic information we're looking for, is that our theory is that these agreements are unenforceable because of the fraudulent intent of Kimora Lee Simmons and Time Leissner. That's a key part of our legal theory. It's independently legally relevant what their intent was as to the enforceability of the agreement.

But here the government is just on a fishing expedition for what Mr. Simmons's lawyers think now about the contract.

But a bit more to the point is if the government really wants to know what Mr. Simmons's motivations were for entering into the contract, they should ask him when they depose him which they're already planning to do and they're entitled to do. They haven't articulated any reason why they need to get this information from Mr. Simmons's lawyers instead of Mr. Simmons himself.

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And you know, if you take the government at their word, what they really want to know is what Mr. Simmons told his lawyers about his motivation and that information obviously would have been attained as part of privileged conversations between Mr. Simmons and his lawyers. So you know, even if it were relevant to this case, it's clearly privileged and totally off the table.

The second category of information that they're asking about is the events surrounding the letter of intent and the representations, the letter of intent and the stock transfer agreement as well as the representations made during those negotiations. And you know, whatever the government really means by the events surrounding the negotiation of these agreements, they don't even attempt to articulate why the Pryor Cashman lawyers are the best people or the only people that they can get this information from. There were other people party to the agreement. They will have the emails themselves. They haven't even tried to articulate why the Pryor Cashman attorneys' impressions at those meetings is relevant so that they need them.

As for whatever representations were made during the negotiations, the government already has some of these emails. And I think the complete lack of any examples or representations in these emails that they can

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point to that they want more information about is quite telling. But a bit more to the point, representations by their nature are made from one party to another. And the government hasn't offered any reason at all why they can't depose the counterparties to those representations.

The third, the facts and opinions in emails that the lawyers sent about these agreements. And again, the government already has some of these emails. They haven't offered a single example of a fact or an opinion contained in the emails that they offered that they need more information about or why that would be relevant to this case. And in any event, especially with respect to whether opinions were offered in these emails, any information that the lawyers could testify about beyond the, you know, because it's in the emails, is certainly going to be their privileged, you know, mental impressions and legal advice about these documents.

So I think in sum, the government has completely failed to allege why any of the information that they seek is somehow only available from the lawyers. And for anything that deals with the lawyers are the only people who would know, that's their impressions of Mr. Simmons's motivation or what their legal opinions were as to the terms of the contract. That information is almost certainly going to be

13 Proceedings 1 privileged. 2 And you know, I would submit that, as Judge 3 Brodie has held, a very weak showing on this factor alone 4 is sufficient reason to grant this motion to quash. And 5 I submit that this is exactly one of those scenarios 6 where the government has completely failed to articulate 7 a need to depose the lawyers. 8 Turning to --9 THE COURT: Why don't you hold on for one 10 second? Mr. Fern, do you want to address any of those 11 points? 12 MR. FERN: Yes, a few points, your Honor. 13 First, as to the Broncourt case that we cite 14 to, it says that you just can't hide behind litigation 15 counsel to shield from discovery all relevant 16 information. Here again, we're talking about not after the 17 18 fact statements but before the fact statements that would 19 sort of guide the government and guide the parties in 20 understanding a lot about the transactions and how they came to be. And especially, you know, we cite in our 21

understanding a lot about the transactions and how they came to be. And especially, you know, we cite in our briefing a lot about how the negotiations have to be at arms length and between sophisticated counsel. And I think a lot of what we hope to obtain or need to obtain for our case is along those lines as well.

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14 Proceedings 1 Okay. Let me turn back to counsel THE COURT: 2 for Mr. Simmons. Mr. Wiltse, anything else you want to 3 add on your end? 4 MR. WILTSE: As to the first point or turning 5 to the second factor under Friedman? 6 THE COURT: I don't think I need to hear 7 outsiders. I'm inclined to grant the motion to guash the 8 subpoenas. 9 Turning to you, Mr. Fern, my view is seeking 10 depositions of counsel, even transactional counsel, is a 11 high bar. And given that the discovery period has been 12 extended, I do think that there are alternative 13 mechanisms by which you can obtain this same information 14 short of deposing these attorneys. So I'm prepared to 15 grant the motion to quash the subpoenas as to the 16 lawyers. Okay, Mr. Fern? 17 MR. FERN: Okay. What about (indiscernible), 18 your Honor? The document subpoena for external 19 communications? 20 THE COURT: Yes. In other words, the discovery 21 directed towards the lawyers as to depositions and the 22 documents in connection with your subpoenas I am 23 quashing. All right? 24 MR. FERN: Okay. 25 THE COURT: I'm granting the motion to quash.

15 Proceedings All right? My view is there are alternative mechanisms 1 2 by which you can obtain that same discovery whether it's 3 deposing Mr. Simmons or other witnesses in this case 4 short of deposing and getting documents from these 5 transactional lawyers. So I am granting the motion to 6 quash. Okay? 7 MR. FERN: Okay. THE COURT: All right. Now, also with the 8 9 government, you filed a motion to subpoena a witness in 10 Help me out, how do you pronounce this guy's 11 name? 12 MR. FERN: (Indiscernible). 13 THE COURT: Hoffman (indiscernible)? Okay. 14 All right. Do you want to be heard on your motion for 15 the subpoena? 16 MR. FERN: Yes, your Honor. I think -- again, 17 this is Mr. Fern. 28 U.S. Code Section 1783 allows the 18 Court to issue, to order the issuance of a subpoena to a 19 U.S. citizen living abroad if it's in the interest of 20 justice. And I think as we've laid out in our motion, 21 the statutory test is met for this case and the witness 22 has told the government, has told the FBI that he does 23 not intend to come to the United States to sit for a 24 deposition. 25 THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you a

16 Proceedings question. So in your motion, do you indicate that he's a 1 2 business associate of Mr. Simmons or a business partner? 3 Is that correct? 4 MR. FERN: That's correct. 5 THE COURT: All right. What information are 6 you hoping to obtain from this witness that you can't get 7 from Mr. Simmons? 8 MR. FERN: He again was part of the 9 negotiations surrounding the transactional documents at 10 issue in this case. 11 With respect to the actual negotiations, I 12 think he took a much more essential role than petitioner 13 Simmons did in actually negotiating and effectuating 14 these transactions. I actually wrote in our motion he 15 was a percipient witness to the transactions at issue. 16 THE COURT: Have you been in contact with him or in touch with him through a lawyer of his? 17 18 MR. FERN: No, the FBI I understand called his 19 cell phone which is a U.S. cell phone and he picked up 20 and said that he was in Italy. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone on the line now, 22 counsel for Simmons, Lee, Siazon, or Ng object to this 23 request for subpoena? 24 MS. GERAGOS: Your Honor, this is Teny Geragos 25 for Mr. Ng. We support this request for a subpoena for

17 Proceedings Mr. (indiscernible). 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else? 3 MR. ROTH: Yes, your Honor. This is Michael 4 Roth for Kimora Lee Simmons. We also support the 5 I'll just add that Mr. (indiscernible) was an executive member of Nu Horizons and probably has unique 6 7 information about Nu Horizons from his position at the 8 company. 9 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So turning back 10 to Mr. Fern --11 MR. ALBERTS: Your Honor? 12 THE COURT: Yes, go ahead. Who is this? 13 MR. ALBERTS: Your Honor, this is Jeffrey 14 Alberts for Mr. Simmons. And I guess our main concern is 15 that, you know, at this point we literally are not being 16 allowed to obtain documents that is in the custody of 17 other parties in which they make explicit representations 18 about whether they do own or don't own Nu Horizons. 19 So given that that's the situation, it's 20 completely inconsistent with the limitations that are 21 being imposed on Mr. Simmons to allow the other parties 22 to, you know, try to require individuals to fly in from 23 other countries so that they can ask them questions just 24 in the hope that maybe they have something to say that is 25 relevant to the ownership of Nu Horizons.

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So we just want a level playing field. Like if the Court is going to allow the other parties to engage in this kind of very broad exploratory discovery into witnesses that are not parties to the agreements that even the government is focused on and just because they might have information, then Mr. Simmons should be allowed to obtain information that is literally in the possession of the other parties and it's directly about the ownership of Nu Horizons which they currently are refusing to turn over. THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from Fern or Mr. Morris on that issue. So as I understand Mr. Alberts's argument on behalf of Mr. Simmons, his view is if the government's going to fly in a witness from Italy for a deposition in connection with the ownership issue of Nu Horizons, they should also be permitted to expand the discovery that they requested as it relates to what may be in the possession of the government and other parties in this case. So I mean Mr. Morris or Mr. Fern, do you want to be heard on that argument? MR. MORRIS: Yes. Yes, Judge. Hi. This is Brian Morris. You know, so our view on it is that we have responded. Frankly, the request as to the agreements at

issue and the question of the ownership fall within those

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requests that the government has already agreed to search for and produce relevant documentation or responsive documentation and in fact has done so. So we don't really think that there's any expansion that's necessary.

You know rather, when we talk about like a witness from the communications that we've seen thus far, Mr. Erlp, I hope that's the right pronunciation, you know, was involved in structuring and basically handling these transactions as a business associate of Mr. Simmons and therefore, as Mr. Fern had mentioned, is a percipient witness to these particular transactions.

In fact, it's actually consistent with your Honor's ruling just a few moments ago that we should seek, you know, try to get the information that we're seeking about these particular agreements and transactions that were effectuated pursuant to them from other witnesses beside the attorneys that represented Mr. Simmons at the Pryor Cashman firm. This is one such witness.

So we're simply really trying to respect the Court's prior rulings and do not believe that any additional enhanced scope of discovery would be necessary because what we intend to ask him are the very agreements that we've already agreed to produce information and

responsive documents on.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Morris, in connection with this witness as well, is it the goal of the government or perhaps other parties to determine whether these agreements do in fact say what the agreements say? Or are you questioning whether these agreements perhaps say something else? Is that the purpose of these depositions or this deposition?

MR. MORRIS: Well, I mean I think there's a few different purposes. We really, you know, what we're really looking at here is sort of agreements on paper. You know, we do have some communications incidentally that we did not get from Mr. Simmons. We actually got the communications from, you know, counsel for Ms. Lee and we produced them as part of our discovery. You know, those are the communications that we were seeking before that we're not going to be able to get from the Pryor Cashman firm based upon your Honor's prior ruling.

So you know, ultimately what we really want to be able to sort of establish and just get -- you know, this sort of puts some meat on the bones if you would I think is the best way to say it to really explain the situation from start to finish how these agreements came to bear, how they were entered into, that they were executed, you know, that they were effectuated.

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And we didn't really see, you know, a witness 1 2 out there who would be more likely to have that 3 information than this particular one given that Mr. Simmons was not like, as far as we can tell from the 4 5 communications we've seen thus far, he wasn't like handling the day to day. You know, he has both given his 6 7 role, you know, he has folks that reported to him or that were associates of his that kind of handled this and 8 9 that's what we see from the communications. 10 We really want to be able to ask about the 11 communications, find out what's going on, and really 12 provide a clear record to the Court in ruling on any 13 potential motion that the government may make at the end 14 of this expedited discovery period. 15 THE COURT: So refresh my recollection now. 16 For any of these agreements that we've been discussing, 17 is he a signatory to any of these agreements? 18 MR. MORRIS: Well, yeah. Actually --19 MR. ROTH: Your Honor, this is --MR. MORRIS: Yeah, go ahead. 20 21 MR. ROTH: Yeah. This is Michael Roth for 22 Kimora Simmons. 23 Mr. Erlp was a signatory to the stock transfer 24 agreement. He signed it on behalf of Nu Horizons and on

behalf of West Digital Media. There were only three

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22 Proceedings 1 signatories to that agreement. There was Mr. Erlp, Mr. 2 Simmons, and Ms. Lee. 3 The subsequent agreement Mr. Erlp was not a 4 signatory to because it didn't have -- the parties didn't 5 match up. You know, that's a key issue in this case of 6 whether the December agreement could have unwound the 7 earlier stock transfer agreement without all the 8 signatures. And Mr. Erlp is the key witness for that 9 issue. 10 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Given that he 11 was a signatory to at least one of these agreements, I 12 will allow the subpoena. I will so order the subpoena. 13 But at the appropriate time if necessary I will certainly 14 consider any objections or a motion to quash the subpoena 15 if in fact he ends up responding to the subpoena that 16 way. Okay? So I will grant the motion to subpoena Mr. Erlp. Okay? 17 18 All right. Now, the next issue deals with Mr. 19 Simmons's request to expand the scope of discovery based 20 on his review of the document production. So Mr. Alberts 21 or Mr. Wiltse, do you want to be heard on your request? 22 MR. ALBERTS: Yes, your Honor. So before I get 23 into --24 THE COURT: Remind me is this Mr. Alberts or 25 Mr. Wiltse?

23 Proceedings MR. ALBERTS: I'm sorry, this is Jeffrey 1 2 Alberts. 3 THE COURT: Go ahead. Thank you. 4 MR. ALBERTS: So before I get into our general 5 argument regarding the scope, I just want to briefly 6 address the relevant comment that the government made. 7 And the government is saying it is agreeing to produce all documents that relate to ownership but there are 8 9 multiple examples of categories of documents that 10 directly relate to ownership that they're refusing to 11 produce. 12 One example is request number 12 which is the 13 bond application. So a bond application is when a party 14 goes into the court and says I should be entitled to be 15 released because I have all these assets. But then they 16 give the government, and ultimately that's presented to the Court, a list of assets. In this case some of those 17 18 assets are the Celsius shares. Presumably there's some 19 kind of representation about who owns the Celsius shares 20 and how they own them. The government's refusing to turn 21 that over. 22 Similarly --23 THE COURT: Okay. Let's take it one at a time, 24 let's take it one at a time since you mentioned that. 25 Request number 12. Mr. Morris or Mr. Fern,

24 Proceedings counsel believes there was a bond application which lists 1 2 certain assets including information related to 3 ownership. Are you in possession of that document? Do 4 you know what he's referring to? 5 MR. MORRIS: You know, we do actually have, I'm 6 sure we have the bond application. We have not, you 7 know, sort of searched for and sort of polled it to 8 actually review the ultimate content of it. But we're 9 happy to have had addressed the sort of substantive 10 objection that we have with respect to producing it for 11 sure. 12 THE COURT: All right. Do you want to be heard 13 then on your objection without necessarily having that 14 document in front of you? 15 MR. MORRIS: Yes. 16 THE COURT: (Indiscernible) there. Go ahead. 17 MR. MORRIS: Yes. Thank you, Judge. So you know, unlike what we were sort of just discussing before 18 19 with respect to the witnesses and documentation 20 concerning a particular agreement, what we're talking 21 about here is an after the fact ex post facto statement 22 or discussion that we believe is what is being searched 23 for here. And based upon the case law that we had 24 decided to your Honor in our submission here as well as 25 the initial submission in which your Honor ruled that the

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government did not have to produce this information, you know, the ex post facto statement about the ownership, you know, of either Nu Horizons or the Celsius shares is really an after-the-fact statement because the merger provisions in the contract surrender those statements and material.

I think on the ex post facto statements Mr. Simmons that cited to the *United States v. Julius Baer* case. And there, the Court had actually held that the claimant's own tax records mentioning the property at issue, were relevant to the topic of his standing, but you know, that case did not involve contracts like we have here with very, very carefully, it appears carefully inserted merger provisions which render the extrinsic evidence as to about what one might have said after the fact just plainly irrelevant. So we think that case is distinguishable.

And so at the end of the day, we think given the district court's ruling here asking for focused discovery on this question of standing, the parties should be directed to the key transactional agreements and that's really what the government has been focused on all the while and we think that, you know, the focus of the discovery should be limited to those agreements and the legal impact of them, including as we've heard before

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just mentioned, the impact of the MITA agreement. As counsel for Ms. Lee mentioned, there's like an issue as to whether the MITA agreement is legally effective to undo or void ab initio the prior transfers given that it appears that like not every party on the MITA was actually, you know -- not every signatory to the prior agreement was actually on the MITA.

So those are the kind of issues that will sort of bear, or you know, the decision on standing should turn on, not what one witness or another might have said after the fact about this question of ownership given the particular burden. I mean this particular one is not a whole lot of burden because it's a small set of documents but, you know, consistent with the other requests, you know, where there are burdens placed on the government to search its vast database. You know, we think the prior ruling should stand.

THE COURT: All right. No, I understand that. So Mr. Morris, why don't you look at that bond application. Okay? Since I don't necessarily disagree that it's not a burden to look at that argument. Take a look at it and if there's information in there that goes to the question of ownership of Nu Horizons, I believe that's what Mr. Alberts is seeking, take a look at that and see whether that's a document that could be produced.

27 Proceedings Okay? 1 2 MR. MORRIS: Okay. Yes, your 3 MR. ALBERTS: Your Honor, just to be clear --4 THE COURT: Hold on. Go ahead, Mr. Morris. 5 One at a time. Mr. Morris, you were going to say 6 something. 7 MR. MORRIS: Yeah, no problem. I was just acknowledging your Honor's prior ruling and we will go 8 9 ahead and do that and specifically to see whether or not 10 there's any mention, you know, given that the burden is 11 quite limited, any question as to the ownership of Nu 12 Horizons set forth within the bond application. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Alberts, were you going 14 to say something? 15 MR. ALBERTS: Yes. I was just going to clarify 16 that the primary way that it's likely that the 17 representations will be relevant to the ownership of Nu 18 Horizons is representations that would be concerning the 19 Celsius stock. So the Celsius stock, you know, it's the 20 position of the government, that it was owned by Nu 21 Horizons. The Celsius stock we understand was used as an 22 effort to support the bond. 23 So statements about who owned the Celsius 24 stock, whether it said, you know, Tim Leissner, Kimora 25 owns it, Nu Horizons owns it, whatever was said, those

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   are relevant to the ownership of Nu Horizons because it's
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   very common for somebody to say, you know, for example, I
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   own an asset when they own it indirectly through some
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   entity. So any statements about who actually owns the
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   Celsius shares is indirectly a statement about who owns
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   Nu Horizons which is the entity --
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              THE COURT: All right. So Mr. Morris, Mr.
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   Morris, take a look at the bond application. All right?
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   I'm not saying you need to produce it at this point in
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          Take a look at it. If there's information in
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   there regarding ownership of Nu Horizons or Celsius, as
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   Mr. Alberts just discussed, have a conversation with Mr.
   Alberts to see whether that's a document that the
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   government is prepared to produce. Okay?
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              If there are other objections to production of
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   that document, we can have a conversation about it if it
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   needs to be redacted in some way or otherwise, but have
   the conversation with Mr. Alberts about that document
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   once you obtain it. Okay, Mr. Morris?
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              MR. MORRIS: Yes. Absolutely. Thank you, your
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   Honor. All right. Mr. Alberts --
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              MR. ROTH: Your Honor, your Honor? I'm
23
    sorry --
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              THE COURT: Yes, go ahead, Mr. Roth.
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              MR. ROTH: -- this is Michael Roth.
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THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Roth.

2 MR. ROTH: Yes, this is Michael Roth for Kimora 3 Lee Simmons.

I just wanted to point out the same request was propounded to Ms. Lee and the burden is significantly different for Ms. Lee which is we would have to search 171,000 documents and sort through (indiscernible) anything whether it was pertaining to -- was protected by the marital privilege and other issues. And whereas anything that was actually submitted to the government should be in the government's possession. And we'd like to be clear that we are not a part of a requirement of that search at this time.

THE COURT: Okay. Understood. I'm only going to ask the government to try to obtain that document if it has it readily available. Okay?

All right. Mr. Alberts, I know your request is a bit more broader than just request number 12. Are there any other specific requests you want to discuss in this point in time?

MR. ALBERTS: Yeah. Another specific request was request number 16. And I would note that, you know, the government earlier on this call said it was agreeing to produce all the documents that relate to ownership.

It's already modified that position and admitted it's not

agreeing to produce documents that relate to ownership
that were created after the MITA. That's a very
different position. And that is actually the
government's position.

Request number 16 is another document that falls into that category. It's a document that was -- request 16 relates specifically to a representation that was made by Tim Leissner in which he said that Russell Simmons was the beneficial owner of the Celsius shares through Nu Horizons. It's hard to imagine a more directly relevant statement. And yet both parties are refusing to produce the documents that relate to that request which is directly about the ownership of Nu Horizons by Russell Simmons. We think they should have to produce all those documents.

THE COURT: All right. So you're referring to a very specific document, a document from February 2020, correct?

MR. ALBERTS: Well, documents concerning that document, yes. That representation in that document. So I think we have that document, but anything that concerns the statement in that document or that document that's the nature of the --

THE COURT: All right. That February 2020 document, what is that document?

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MR. ALBERTS: I do not have it in front of me. 1 2 I believe it's a written statement by Tim Leissner saying 3 that Russell Simmons is a beneficial owner of the Celsius 4 I mean that's part of what we want in discovery 5 is to know exactly what that document is. Like any 6 information that anyone has about it, you know, how it 7 was created, who created it, who sent it, what the basis for it was. You know, we want to know. 8 9 THE COURT: Right. And your view is that 10 document, the February 5, 2020 document, supports your 11 position. Is that fair to say? 12 MR. ALBERTS: Yeah, we think it supports our 13 position but more to the point, I don't think either side 14 should be limited to documents that support their 15 position. It's relevance. 16 THE COURT: I understand. But I'm asking you 17 the February 5, 2020 document, the statements set forth 18 in that document support Mr. Simmons's position in this 19 case. Is that fair to say? 20 MR. ALBERTS: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Okay. So help me understand what 22 more do you need beyond that? Well, let me ask you 23 another question. Your understanding is that statement 24 was prepared by Mr. Leissner, correct? 25 MR. ALBERTS: We think so. But whatever

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information anyone has about it is going to shed light on it. Presumably the other parties are not going to just concede yes, that's accurate. So you know, if for example, Kimora met with Tim Leissner and they drafted it together and they basted it on a bunch of other documents they had, that would be very helpful to know.

You know, any other information that other people have will affect the strength of the arguments that Mr. Simmons can develop based on the statement this is in that document.

And this goes more generally to the point that it's not the case that a document in order to be relevant to ownership has to be determinative on ownership which seems to be the government's position. Like the government's position seems to be anything after the MITA can't be relevant even if it's an explicit statement about ownership because he didn't determine the ownership. But that is not how relevance works. Mr. Simmons should be allowed, for example, to confront Ms. Lee with any statements that she made where she said that she didn't own Nu Horizons.

The government can't just rely on documents that say she does own Nu Horizons but not provide us with information that we could use to inquire other witnesses about whether or not they actually had ownership. And

33 Proceedings that may lead to fruitful lines of examination in 1 2 depositions which is why discovery works that way. 3 You're not required to only produce documents that are determinative of the issue. It's documents that may shed 4 5 light on the truth or falsity of the position that you're 6 taking and the other side is taking. 7 THE COURT: Right. I understand. 8 MR. ALBERTS: And (inaudible). 9 THE COURT: I understand. But I'm also 10 balancing the needs of this case given the issues before 11 the Court at this point in time but also proportionality 12 as well. 13 So as I understand it in request number 16, you 14 are looking for any additional documents that form the 15 basis for the representations in that document that Mr. 16 Simmons has beneficial ownership of the Celsius stocks. 17 Is that fair to say? 18 MR. ALBERTS: Or that relate to it in some 19 other way. For example, if Ms. Lee and her husband were 20 sending drafts of that document back and forth by email, 21 we would want to see those drafts by email. Or if they 22 were chatting by text with each other whether they should 23 send that statement, we would want to see those texts 24 where they're chatting about whether to send that

document. And it's not likely that that's going to be a

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huge number of documents or tremendously burdensome on anybody. And it relates directly to an incredibly powerful piece of evidence.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Morris or Mr. Fern, do you want to be heard on request number 16?

MR. MORRIS: Yes, we would. Thank you so much, Judge. I mean look, I think where there's a significant difference here is that based upon the integration provisions of the contract, you know, what defendant Leissner may or may not have said in 2020 about transfers that took place in 2018, and specifically what he may have said about the Celsius shares when the issue here is whether or not for standing purposes Mr. Simmons, you know, was a member of Nu Horizons or had a membership interest in Nu Horizons is really not relevant to the question, the very narrow question that the parties have been asked to focus in on for this purpose of standing.

We said before, and no reason to rehash it, but you know, the transfers are governed by those contracts and what defendant Leissner or frankly any other third party said sort of after the fact of who owns what is just really immaterial.

And you know, the law really is pretty clear. We've cited the cases on it as to the importance of this rather than -- you know, given the ultimate, you know,

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the size of our sort of database and I was just sort of thinking about how we would go about even trying to find something like this if we were to have it, it's just not entirely clear to us at this point how we're going to even approach that.

But suffice it to say, we just think that the balancing between relevance and proportionality on 16, you know, shouldn't counsel in favor of any further discovery on this document that the defendant Leissner had made.

THE COURT: Mr. Roth, do you want to be heard on this (inaudible)?

MR. ROTH: Yes, I do, your Honor. And let me say we do agree it's not relevant. But let me provide a little context for this document.

It's a letter written on February 5, 2020 on Nu Horizons' letterhead by Mr. Leissner. Ms. Lee wasn't involved in the drafting of this document. And we produced the document and have searched for documents relating to it. The actual creation of the document, there's not going to be other documents to produce.

The problem with this request is it's much broader than what has just been described to you because it includes any documents concerning Ms. Lee's awareness about this document, her knowledge concerning this

36 Proceedings 1 document, or her belief in the truth of this statement. 2 And we've spent the last three years in California 3 litigating over this document. We've had hearings that 4 have gone on for hours. We've had I think almost three 5 hours of hearings in trial court. We've had an appellate 6 argument. There's a petition to the Supreme Court 7 including on the veracity of this document. And the expansive scope of this request goes way beyond the 8 9 document itself and its creation. The burden on that would be minimal. 10 Request number 16 states, like many of these 11 12 requests, it starts with a narrow statement and then goes 13 on to have including clauses. There are (indiscernible) 14 require the production of thousands of documents, or 15 pages of documents. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Alberts, I'll give you the last 17 word. Anything else you want to say on request number 18 16? 19 MR. ALBERTS: Yeah. I guess if there were 20 thousands of pages of documents about whether Ms. Lee 21 thought it was true that Russell Simmons owned Nu 22 Horizons, we should see those thousands of pages of 23 documents. 24 MR. ROTH: I'm sorry, (inaudible cross talk) --25 MR. ALBERTS: That is the core of this --

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              MR. ROTH: -- the documents (inaudible cross
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 2
   talk) --
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              THE COURT: Mr. Roth, one at a time.
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              MR. ROTH: -- (inaudible cross talk) --
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              THE COURT: Mr. Roth, hold on. Mr. Alberts has
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   the floor. Go ahead, Mr. Alberts.
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              MR. ALBERTS: And my second point is the fact
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   that Ms. Lee has been expending substantial resources in
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   another action to I guess avoid producing these documents
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   doesn't mean they're not relevant. To the extent that
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   she has documents that are about whether or not she
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   believed that Russell Simmons owned Nu Horizons, those
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   are obviously within the scope of permissible discovery
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    in a dispute that is focused on whether or not Russell
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    Simmons owned Nu Horizons. That is the core of the
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    standing dispute that is currently before the Court.
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              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Roth, you want to
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   be heard? You were going to say something else.
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              MR. ROTH: Yeah. That just misstated what I
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   said completely. There are thousands of pages of
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   documents in the California case that relate to the
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   veracity of the statements in this document. They're not
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   thousands of documents about this document and the
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   underlying ownership issue. And many of those documents
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    are privileged.
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These requests are drafted in such a broad term, you have a letter brief about the scope of discovery, but they don't address the scope of these particular requests. And the way Mr. Alberts is mischaracterizing my statements in these requests is incorrect. THE COURT: All right. I'm going to deny the request for additional production regarding request number 16. I find based on the conversation we've had this morning that in fact the statements in that letter support Mr. Simmons's position. If they didn't, that would be different conversation we'd be having. But I do find that in light of the fact that they support Mr. Simmons's position, I think additional discovery beyond that would be disproportionate to the needs of this case at this time. Okay? All right. Mr. Alberts, any other request you want to discuss today? MR. ALBERTS: So the other arguments we wanted to make don't relate to the specific requests but rather the broader dispute between the parties. So may I turn to it now? THE COURT: All right. You want to be heard on that?

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Yes.

MR. ALBERTS:

1 | THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

MR. ALBERTS: So first of all, the government and Ms. Lee spent a great amount of their time attacking an argument that Mr. Simmons is not making which is that he's entitled to documents because they're relevant to other disputes in this action. That's just not the case.

Mr. Simmons is requesting documents that relate directly to his theories on standing and neither the government nor Ms. Lee have identified any document requests that are not relevant to Mr. Simmons's standing arguments.

The actual dispute here is not about whether the requests are relevant to Mr. Simmons's standing arguments. The actual dispute is whether the government and Ms. Lee can refuse to produce documents that are directly relevant to Mr. Simmons's standing arguments by offering summary judgment style attacks on the legal narrative of those arguments.

So I'd like to now turn to the only real dispute here which is about whether they can refuse to produce documents that are relevant to Mr. Simmons's standing argument. And on that, they basically argued two categories of arguments.

First, that Mr. Simmons's defenses are based on pure speculation. That should be denied because they're

speculative. There's not a factual basis.

And second, that Mr. Simmons's defenses are legally flawed.

So turning first to the argument on whether they're speculative. Defenses for which they are refusing to produce responsive documents include first that Kimora secretly sold Keyway Pride before signing the stock transfer agreement and therefore lacked authority to execute the stock transfer agreement. So there's a clear factual basis for that which is that Celsius Holdings, the company itself, filed an SEC filing that stated that Keyway Pride had been sold before the stock transfer agreement was executed. That's a clear factual basis.

It's not -- neither is it disputed that Kimora concealed from Russell Simmons that she no longer owned Keyway Pride when she signed the document on behalf of Keyway Pride. So the argument then owner of Keyway Pride can't act on behalf of the company after selling it is hardly speculative.

The second defense that Kimora offers is that she was entering into the stock transfer agreement to defraud Russell Simmons with no intention of paying him. That also is not speculation. This isn't a situation in which, you know, Mr. Simmons is just saying I don't

think -- I think maybe my ex-wife wasn't going to pay me.

There are very specific facts that support this.

First, as I mentioned about Kimora did not disclose to Russell Simmons when she signed the stock transfer agreement under which Keyway Pride promised to pay him 14 million, the Keyway Pride was no longer owned by her. That's obviously a major deception and it's not factually disputed. It's also obviously a huge material change that from Russell Simmons's perspective he wasn't doing a deal with his ex-wife who he knew well, he was doing a deal with some Middle Eastern businessmen whose identity has not been disclosed to him as counterparties.

Second of all, both parties here make much of this notion that the idea that there was some type of attempt to engage in an asset protection scheme that Kimora and Tim Leissner were engaged in in May of 2018 is just this wild speculation.

But there's a very clear factual basis in the record from the trial of Roger Ng as to that being the case. Tim Leissner testified under oath that he and Kimora were planning in 2018 to sell assets including Keyway Pride to Ghanim Al-Saad and then hide the proceeds in a bank in Liechtenstein.

He testified that Ghanim owned Newland Limited. He explained that the plan was for Kimora to sell Keyway

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Pride to Gamine through entities that he owned including Newland, and he testified that this is part of an asset protection plan and that as part of this plan he and Kimora went to Liechtenstein in May 2018 and the two of them met with lawyers and trust companies in an effort to hide the assets.

And he testified that what the plan was was to sell the assets to Ghanim Al-Saad, then put the proceeds from the sale in a bank in Liechtenstein where nobody could touch them. This was in May 2018. This is the exact time period when she entered into the stock transfer agreement with Russell Simmons which was dated May 25, 2018 right when during the period that she was going to Liechtenstein. And who was the company that was secretly owning Keyway Pride? It was Newland. It was Ghanim Al-Saad. We have evidence that this is exactly what was happening.

Third, another powerful piece of evidence that Kimora intended to quickly sell the assets to Newland and then hide the proceeds in Liechtenstein rather than pay Russell Simmons is that Russell Simmons in fact wasn't paid. So everything happened exactly the way that Tim Leissner testified, who's a cooperating witness for the government, exactly the way that he testified it was supposed to work during his trial. So that's hardly

speculation. This is incredibly compelling and direct evidence that there was fraud going on.

THE COURT: So Mr. Alberts, let me stop you for a minute there. Given that you have all this evidence supporting your argument that there was a fraud going on here, what more do you need in discovery then if you already have all this evidence that's corroborated?

MR. ALBERTS: Well, the evidence that we have is evidence of Tim Leissner, that he was engaging generally in an asset protection scheme that involved Newland. Presumably Ms. Lee is going to say that this transaction wasn't part of that scheme, that even though yes, it involved Newland and it was done right when she traveled to Liechtenstein, in fact it was a good faith contract that she was signing and is completely enforceable. We need evidence to rebut that. That's what discovery is for. We're not required to rely on, you know, the testimony of Kimora's ex-husband who's a cooperating witness and who presumably Ms. Lee will feel, you know, very entitled to attack.

THE COURT: I understand. But the evidence you have for Mr. Leissner, that evidence supports your view as to the fraud that took place in this case and your client's standing. Is that fair to say?

MR. ALBERTS: It supports it, yes. I mean it's

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a good faith basis for us to make these highly relevant document requests. It can't be a Catch-22 where you can't request documents unless you have a good faith basis but if you have a good faith basis you're then not allowed to get the documents because you already have the good faith basis.

THE COURT: I understand. But during the timeline that we're operating under here, right, I'm trying to balance the burdens on all parties and the proportionality of the request as well. Right? You have evidence that you articulated of this alleged fraud by Leissner in protecting his assets. Right? So what you're seeking now I suppose is, and that evidence supports your position, I take it you're trying to seek evidence to the contrary, right, which would theoretically hurt your position. Is that fair to say?

MR. ALBERTS: No, that's not at all what I was trying to say. The focus of the trial of Roger Ng was not on Mr. Simmons's ownership interest in Nu Horizons.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. ALBERTS: There were statements made that there was a fraud going on involving Newland. The primary discussion was about other assets of Newland. And while it provides a good basis for us to inquire further of Ms. Lee, who was the person who actually

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signed all of these documents and who isn't the person 1 2 who testified in this way at the trial, to confirm 3 whether or not this transaction was actually part of that 4 fraudulent scheme unless she's willing to concede it. 5 But if she's going to deny it and sit on all the 6 documents that she has that are relevant to that, that 7 will not allow us to properly develop our defense. 8 THE COURT: Okay. What would be helpful for 9 the Court is, I know you've listed your requests 10 specifically, if there are specific requests for which 11 you think you still need responses, I think it might be a 12 more efficient way to proceed that way as opposed to this 13 broad perspective where you want all discovery related to 14 this alleged fraudulent transaction. All right? 15 there are specific requests for specific documents for 16 which you want responses to, it might be more productive talking about each of those individually. Okay? 17 18 I'm not prepared at this point to reconsider my 19 prior view as to the scope of discovery. I know we've 20 addressed a couple of these requests today including 21 number 16 and 12 and 13 relating to the appearance bond. 22 If there are specific documents for which you think you 23 still need responses, or request any responses to, maybe 24 we could address it that way. Okay? 25 MR. ALBERTS: Okay.

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THE COURT: But just a broad let's expand the scope of discovery I'm not prepared to think about it in that fashion. Okay?

MR. ALBERTS: Okay. I would just like to say,

if I may, one quick thing on the nature of the burden because it seems like the reason that Mr. Simmons is not being allowed to obtain documents that support his defenses is somehow based on a concept of proportionality or burden. And I would just like to underscore that first of all, this is a billion dollar dispute. The burden that is being cited by the government and Ms. Lee are nowhere close to what is customary in a dispute for even a tiny fraction of this size.

And second of all, it's not the case that the government has been withholding documents because it doesn't have the resources to devote to identifying the documents. It's withholding the documents tactically. The government claims that its database has 4.5 million documents but it also has told Mr. Simmons that it individually reviewed every document in the database that contained the terms Kimora, Keyway, Nu Horizons and Celsius. It says it reviewed them.

So at this point there's no burden if they looked at those documents in a database. It could click responsive and produce or not responsive. And document

after document it refused to produce them.

At the last oral argument, the government stated there were 44,000 hits for Kimora and 18,000 hits for Celsius. But the total number of documents produced for those two terms and the term Nu Horizons and Keyway is 129 documents. So it's not the case that the government is avoiding producing documents because of a constraint on resources or proportionality. It's sitting there looking at all the documents that have the words Nu Horizons and document after document saying don't produce, don't produce, don't produce.

And to sum up that process, after the government devoted all the resources it needed to look at every single document that refers to Nu Horizons, it's producing a total of 129 documents.

So there's no disproportionality, there's no burden. There's just a tactic to further the government's litigation strategy not producing documents that it is looking at and that it knows we've requested and we want because it thinks it would advance its chance of prevailing in this action to not turn them over.

THE COURT: All right. Let me turn back to the government. Now, in document number 52, which is your response to the motion filed by Mr. Simmons, in footnote 4 you refer to your view of the underlying agent notes

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   302 and the statements and you indicated that there are
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   about I believe 264 pages of documents that could be
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   responsive. Is that correct, Mr. Morris?
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              MR. MORRIS: Actually, Mr. Fern was going to
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   address that. He's done the work on that.
              THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Fern.
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              MR. MORRIS: Okay. Thank you.
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              MR. FERN: Yes, your Honor. Now, so there are
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   191 pages of 302s, seven 302s that total 191 pages.
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   top of that, there are also 264 pages of notes that are
   attached to those 302s. So the ultimate number would be
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   191 plus 264.
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              THE COURT: All right. So about 400 plus
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   pages?
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              MR. FERN: That's right.
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              THE COURT: All right. And is it your view --
              MR. FERN:
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                         455.
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              THE COURT: Is it your view that these
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   documents are responsive to the requests that you had
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   agreed to respond to?
              MR. FERN: Not the bulk of the 302's. There
21
22
   may be like portions of those 302s that may be responsive
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    in part. The bulk of the 302s go to the underlying 1MDB
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   investigations of fraud.
                              There are just specific
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   portions of those seven 302s that are potentially
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1 responsive.

THE COURT: All right. Are you open to producing perhaps in redacted form some of those notes?

MR. FERN: One second, your Honor. No, your Honor, we would not be because as we wrote in footnote 4, it would just be impossible or impractical to separate the responsive portions from the non-responsive portions.

And in addition, I think the case that we cite at the end of our thing, the -- one second, your Honor. The American Oversight v. Department of Justice case that we cite, (2d. Cir. 2022), those 302s are attorney work product and therefore we would not want to only reveal portions of attorney work product.

THE COURT: Okay. When you say it's impossible to parse out the responsive and non-responsive portions, what do you mean by that? You can't redact certain parts that are non-responsive?

MR. FERN: It just wouldn't make sense because you would need the context of the underlying sort of paragraphs that they're broken up into. Part of the 302s discuss, you know, underlying parts of the investigation and then how it ties to the responsive part. So it just, it would be like a broken sentence.

THE COURT: All right. And these are I think you mentioned statements from seven different witnesses

50 Proceedings or is that -- how many witnesses are memorialized in 1 2 these statements? Is it just one person? 3 MR. FERN: One witness. The government's 4 cooperating witness. 5 THE COURT: Okay. So Leissner? 6 MR. FERN: Yes. 7 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Alberts, do you want to be heard on the notes? 8 9 MR. ALBERTS: Yes. Two things. I mean first 10 of all, I think there are a number of current and former 11 federal prosecutors on the line and every federal 12 prosecutor knows that not only is it possible to turn 13 over redacted versions of 302s, it happens in almost 14 every criminal trial. It's part of your Brady and Giglio 15 obligations and prosecutors do it all the time. Courts 16 expect it. No prosecutor said with a straight face, look at a district court judge in a criminal case and say we 17 18 just can't turn over the Brady and Giglio because we 19 can't figure out how to redact the interview notes. 20 And that's such a common process that when 21 they're prepared, the people preparing them often know 22 that they're going to be later turned over. And that's 23 completely typical, it happens all the time and it's 24 absurd to assert that it's something that cannot be done. 25 And to the extent that there are portions where

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it's difficult for some reason, there are well established ways of addressing those reasons. So you know, it may be possible to retype a summary of a certain portion if it's somehow not relevant.

But also in this case there's a protective order. You know, there potentially could be a way of addressing issues through an attorneys eyes only order. Those are all readily achievable.

American Oversight v. United States Department of
Justice, I would just point out that the distinction that
the federal courts draw both in the Second Circuit and
outside the Second Circuit is between fact and opinion
testimony. And the courts have ordered the production of
interview notes. So it's clearly not the case that
interview notes are somehow protected as per se work
product privilege.

For example, we cite *In re John Doe Corp.*, 675 F.2d 482 (2d Cir. 1982) in which there was a requirement the interview notes be turned over, as well as *United States (indiscernible)* in which there was -- and it was D.C. Circuit decision. And that one it involved statements recorded by FBI agents and other criminal investigators. And the Court said that they had to be turned over because the relevant threshold was met.

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So I think in this case they should be required -- it's easy to redact and turn over just the portions that are relevant. It's not realistic to somehow undermine the government's law enforcement and so there are easy ways to address that issue. And they clearly fall into the category , 80 what I do the phone you of statements that were identified in *United States* v. (indiscernible) Sports Corp. of statements where there's a demonstrable need. So accordingly, we think that those statements should be permitted.

Fern, why don't you produce those records to the Court in camera for the Court's review. Submit to the Court a clean version of the materials and a version that's highlighted where you highlight those portions of the statements that could be responsive to the request to which you had already agreed to respond to. Okay? If you can submit that to the Court in camera, how much time do you think you'll need to do that?

MR. FERN: I mean your Honor, the underlying 302s may be a little bit easier, the agent notes. That would take substantially more time because again, they're handwritten notes and we would have to go back to the authors of the 302s to figure out what the notes, to the extent that they're unreadable or at least, you know,

53 Proceedings hard to decipher what was said. But the underlying 302s 1 2 I think would take about a week. 3 THE COURT: Well, help me understand. Is there 4 a difference between the typed notes and the handwritten 5 notes? Are the typed notes summaries or are they based on the handwritten portions of the notes? 6 7 MR. FERN: No. So some FBI agents will handwrite their notes and then use their handwritten 8 9 notes to generate the 302 which is the formal interview 10 report. Other agents will handwrite -- will, I'm sorry, 11 type their notes and then use those typed notes to 12 generate the formal FBI 302 report. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Now, in terms of the 14 handwritten notes, do you believe there's information in 15 those handwritten portions that could be responsive? 16 MR. FERN: I presume they may be to the extent 17 that it made its way into the actual formal 302 report 18 but we haven't looked at the handwritten notes. 19 THE COURT: So just so I'm -- I want to be 20 precise here. The handwritten notes were not sent (audio 21 broke up) later on. Is that correct? 22 They were typed up as a formal FBI MR. FERN: 23 302 report. So there are two sort of pieces to an FBI

302 report. There's the formal report that gets -- that

formally memorializes the interview. And then there's

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   the notes that sort of an agent will take contemporaneous
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   with the interview so that he can sort of refresh his
   recollection while preparing the formal report.
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              THE COURT: All right. So presumably
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   whatever's in the handwritten portion, that was
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   memorialized in the typed report. Is that fair to say in
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   general?
              MR. FERN: That's correct. Yes.
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              THE COURT: All right. So the 191 pages, those
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   are the typed reports. Is that right?
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              MR. FERN:
                         That's correct.
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              THE COURT: All right. And then the underlying
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   handwritten portions are the 264 pages?
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              MR. FERN: That's right.
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              THE COURT: All right. So submit to the Court
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   for in camera review just the typewritten notes, okay?
17
   The 191 pages. All right?
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              MR. FERN: Okay.
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              THE COURT: I do not need the handwritten
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           And submit to the Court one version that's
   notes.
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   highlighted where you highlight those portions that could
22
   be responsive. Okay? And the other --
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              MR. FERN: Okay.
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              THE COURT: -- (inaudible) copy. Okay?
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              MR. FERN: Sure.
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55 Proceedings 1 THE COURT: Now, you can go ahead and file that 2 on the docket sheet under seal. Okay? And also give the 3 Court a courtesy hard copy of that as well. 4 All right. And give me a date by which you can 5 submit that to the Court. You tell me. 6 MR. FERN: Next Monday is -- hold on one 7 second, your Honor. Would the 28th be okay for your Honor? 8 9 THE COURT: Make it the 29th. 10 MR. FERN: Okay. 11 THE COURT: Now, question for you. Typically 12 in this situation I ask the government to produce a 13 privilege log. Would it be just one line or would you 14 have multiple lines on there? I assume you have multiple 15 agents, right? This is not one interview. It's over the 16 course of a period of time. Is that fair to say? 17 MR. FERN: Yes, your Honor. They date back 18 from 2018 through around the time of Roger Ng's trial in 19 2021. So the staffing changed over that time. 20 THE COURT: All right. Between now and May 21 29th, can you prepare a privilege log as well? 22 Sorry, one second. Yes, your Honor, MR. FERN: 23 we can do that. 24 THE COURT: Okay. So the privilege log, unless 25 you have any objection, go ahead and file that publicly

56 Proceedings Okay? So make sure Mr. Simmons has just a copy 1 on ECF. 2 of that privilege log. Okay? 3 MR. FERN: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: All right. But the underlying 5 documents, the handwritten portion, submit that under 6 seal and a hard copy to chambers. Okay? 7 All right. Now, Mr. Alberts, after I've reviewed the submissions to the Court, I will address 8 9 whether those should be reproduced and in what form if 10 any at all. Okay? 11 MR. ALBERTS: Thank you, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Morris or Mr. Fern, 13 anything else for the government today? 14 MR. MORRIS: Yeah, we have nothing else. Your Honor, just in terms of setting the record straight in 15 16 case there's any further litigation as it relates to this 17 issue and burden, I just wanted to sort of clarify that 18 we have not -- this is not as easy as counsel for Mr. 19 Simmons makes it out to be. When we ran for instance 20 Celsius and Nu Horizons against the database, that was in 21 response to a specific request that was date limited, you 22 know, between 2018 and the present which was something 23 that we were able to not have an undue burden in 24 reviewing. 25 If we're going to expand something like Celsius

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and Nu Horizons out across the entire database going back years through the investigation, you know, that would present a significant and substantial burden. I just wanted to clarify that point. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else for you,
Mr. Alberts?

MR. ALBERTS: There is one other thing that I think is worth calling to the Court's attention which I guess is a (indiscernible) egregious example of how Mr. Simmons is kind of being subjected to a different burden than some of the other parties and that is the government requested from Mr. Simmons documents concerning Mr. Simmons's ownership of Nu Horizons including Mr. Simmons's tax filings, Mr. Simmons's financial records and other statements by Mr. Simmons of what the assets were that he owned. And the government requested those because the government thought that that was probative evidence on the ownership of Nu Horizons.

Mr. Simmons produced those. Mr. Simmons has made the exact same request of the government and Ms. Lee saying, you know, it's the positions of the other parties that Nu Horizons -- or Mr. Simmons's position is that Nu Horizons is owned by Mr. Simmons. The position of the other parties is that Nu Horizons was owned by either directly by Ms. Lee or indirectly through Keyway Pride.

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So the other parties should be required to produce the analogous records for Ms. Lee and Keyway Pride which would reflect in her tax statements, for example, whether she actually owned Nu Horizons. But the other parties are refusing to produce those documents even though the government requested them and Mr. Simmons produced them. And there's little more directly relevant to ownership than a sworn statement about whether you own something, whether it is in a tax filing or whether it is in like an application for a loan. And Mr. Simmons should not be, you know, required to produce these documents in response to requests from the other parties but then be denied to get the exact same analogous records from the other parties in order to defend his claim. And this relates -- you had asked for specific requests which relates to request number 11 which includes tax filings by Nu Horizons and tax filings by an purported owner of Nu Horizons including Tim Leissner or Keyway Pride. THE COURT: Just so I'm clear, request number 11 directed for the government --MR. ALBERTS: Both the government and Ms. Lee. THE COURT: Okay. What I'd like to do is I'm going to schedule another call in a couple of weeks.

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   Specific requests such as that one, Mr. Alberts, and the
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 2
   conversation with Mr. Roth. Okay? If the requests are
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   tax records, maybe that's something the two of you can
 4
   work out. Okay?
 5
              MR. ALBERTS: Understood.
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              THE COURT: All right. Anything else, Mr.
 7
   Alberts?
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              MR. ALBERTS: No, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Roth, anything else for Ms.
10
   Lee?
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              MR. ROTH: No, your Honor. Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right. Ms. Parlovecchio?
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              MS. PARLOVECCHIO: Nothing further for us, your
14
   Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Ms. Geragos?
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              MS. GERAGOS: No. Thank you, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. So we stay on track
18
   what I want to do is schedule another call on June 3rd at
19
   10 a.m. Mr. Morris or Mr. Fern, does that day and time
20
   work for you?
              MR. MORRIS: If you can bear with us one
21
22
   second, Judge, and we'll let you know. Yes, that works.
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   Thank you, Judge.
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              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Alberts?
              MR. ALBERTS: Yes, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Roth, what about
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 2
   you?
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              MR. ROTH: Your Honor, that works. If there's
 4
   any way we can do it at 11 a.m. -- I'm sorry, would this
 5
   be a remote appearance ora
              THE COURT: Yes, we'll do it by telephone.
 6
 7
                        If there's any way we can do it one
              MR. ROTH:
   hour later? I'm on the west coast (inaudible).
 8
 9
              THE COURT: Okay. 11 a.m. is fine. Mr.
10
   Alberts, does that work for you?
11
              MS. GERAGOS: Your Honor, this is Teny Geragos.
12
   I'm sorry, but before we confirm with everybody, I have a
13
   court appearance that morning in Yonkers and wondering if
14
   we can do it in the afternoon.
15
              THE COURT: All right. How about 3 o'clock in
16
   the afternoon? Actually no, let's make that 2 o'clock.
              MS. GERAGOS:
17
                            That works for me. Thank you.
18
              THE COURT: Does 2 o'clock not work for anyone?
19
   If so, please tell me now. Okay. Hearing no objection,
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   we'll reconvene on June 3rd at 2 o'clock in the afternoon
21
   by telephone. Okay? I'll expect to see the court's or
22
    the government's submission on May 29th.
23
              If there are additional motions that are going
24
   to be filed in advance of the June third conference, file
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   it by also May 29th. Okay?
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 1
               So in light of that, if the parties need to
 2
   meet and confer over any of the issues we've discussed
 3
    today, do it before the 29th. Okay?
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               All right. With that, we are adjourned. Have
 5
    a nice day, everyone.
 6
               ALL:
                     Thank you.
 7
                          (Matter concluded)
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CERTIFICATE

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I, MARY GRECO, hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the said proceedings is a true and accurate transcript from the electronic sound-recording of the proceedings reduced to typewriting in the above-entitled matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested directly or indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this ${\bf 24th}$ day of ${\bf May}$, 2024.

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Mary Greco